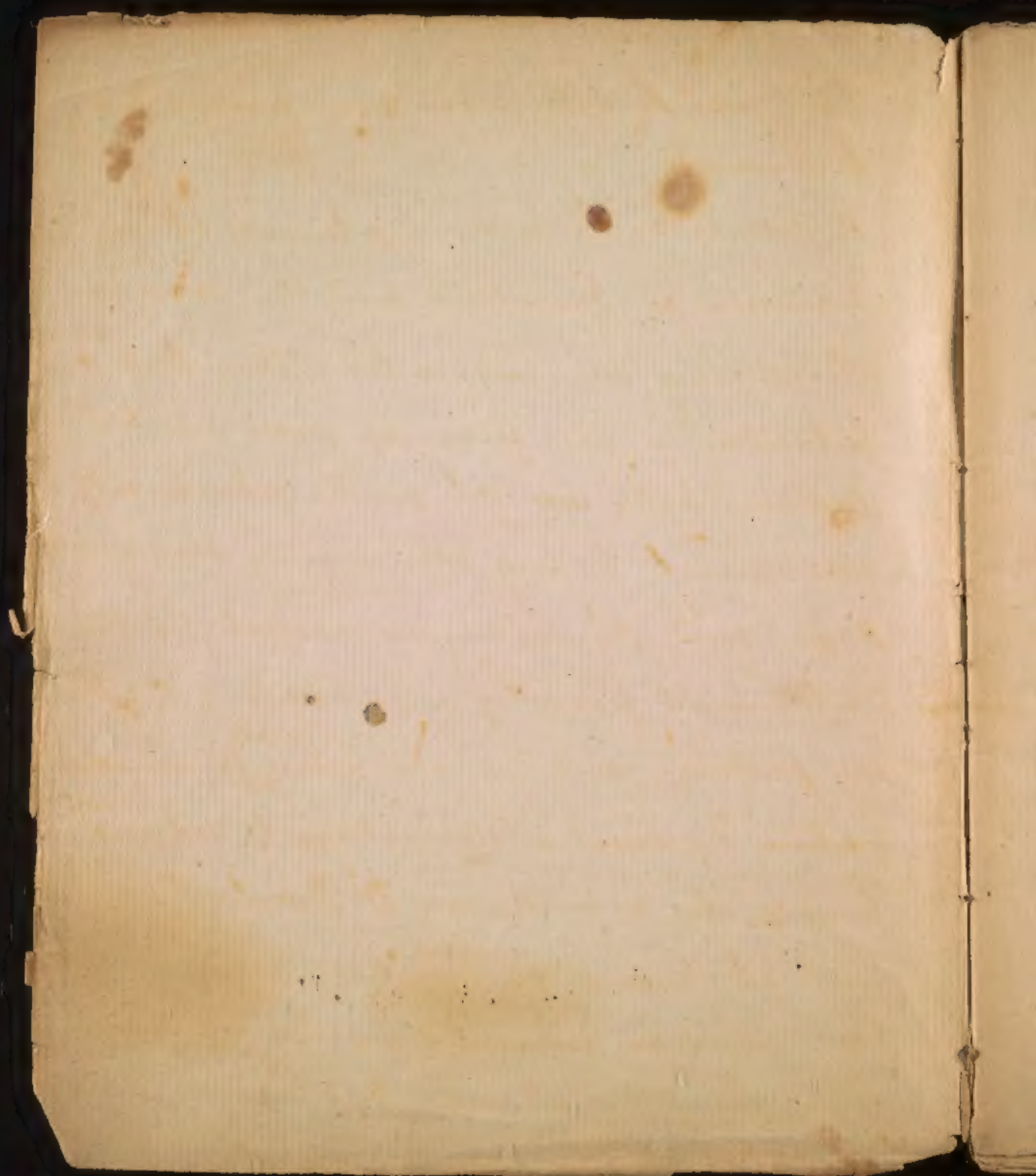


4

Yi2
7398
F 4

on the Cure of fever.
after blood letting

Evacuants, and
Remedies for reducing
morbid excitement. -



1

The next Remedy under our first head of
Evacuants, is

2 Vomits. I before explained their
manner of operation and the cases in
which they are indicated. They are
forbidden in all cases of great morbid
action. After ~~the~~ vs. or the reduction of
excitement by any other remedy, they are
safe and sometimes useful. In the
autumnal fever of a moderate grade they
are proper, and in all other ^{moderate} fevers where
nature discovers a disposition to relieve
herself by a purging. Dr Doucet speaks
in high terms of Emetics in a puerperal
fever which prevailed in Paris. ^{this} ~~fever~~
^{probably occurred in the autumn.} ~~fever~~ was probably attended with a

✓ Dr Puzos says he found them extremely
useful in the bilious fever of Upper Egypt
in its early stage. In this fever he says
the liver was constantly affected. —

Richness at Stomach. The same remedy wd.
have done harm in the same fever, descri-
bed by Dr Gordon at Aberdeen. It yielded
only to V. — ✓

It is common to give but One Emetic
and that in the beginning of a fever. To
be effectual they shd. be repeated like V.
3 or 4 times where they are indicated. I
have given them every day or two in the
Dysentery Anginosa agreeably to the advice
of Dr Wethering. They do Service when they relieve
head ach, and promote Sleep. Remember
the Cases ~~the~~ formerly mentioned in
which they are forbidden. viz in persons
subject to cephalic congestions - Hematemis,
& Ruptures, ~~and~~ They shd be given cautiously
in pregnancy. To Children ~~having some of~~

^{a note}
+ from ~~page 8~~ a ~~note~~ from Dr Jackson recom-
mends them in all fevers in which the function
are performed with difficulty. This is often
the case in the kidney shiver. He says hot
water and alkaline salt taken, or the pe-
-curium used before them, renders this op-
-eration more certain.

✓ Always remember they are proper
in ~~some~~ the fevers of one season and not
of another. Of this ~~you~~ there are some reason-
-able proofs in De Haen's Ratio ^{quedendi}.

vol. 1. p 250. Recollect further that ^{they} may given
with safety after the system is too much reduced to bear bleeding,
purges or sweats. Recollect likewise ^{lastly} they do most service

when given in the forming ~~states~~ of fever especially
the fevers from Rixas & Idiomatica malaric exhalation;

✓ 4 To abstract nourishment from the
body by discharging Chyle as fast as it for-
-m and whether in the stomach or liver, &

They may be given ³ with safety to all times.
~~those prohibitory circumstances~~
They soon recover from their effects, and
are most benefitted ~~the~~ by them.

The emetic preparations of Antimony
are preferable to all others in fever. The
Dysenteric state of fever exempted. + ♡

3 Purges are indicated in fever of high
morbid excitement 1 To remove the stimulus
from the focus. 2 To loosen their pressure
on adjoining blood vessels & viscera, particularly
the Aorta descendens - the Liver, Kidneys &
neck of the bladder ^{3 To discharge acid bile from the bowels.} To create an Artificial
~~to strong causing off cholera~~ weak part and thus to abstract to them
the morbid excitement of the blood vessels.

In this state of fever, the Lunceloph?
always be opened two or three times
a day. But in fever which shows a

4
V In all fevers subject to paroxysms particularly
the Antimalarial bilious fevers, purges should be
given on those days in ~~the~~ which there is
an absence of paroxysm, or a remission of
fever, or at the close of the paroxysm. They
operate with ^{in a less dose and} more ease & certainty at those
times ^{from the weaker & more relaxed state of the system,} than when the excitement & excitability
of the bowels are translated to the blood vessels.
I wish this remark to be remembered for
your patients will often suggest to you their
preference of a purge to instead of bleeding to
moderate a paroxysm of fever.

Dr Denham has forbidden purges about
the crises of fever. This advice is founded upon his
belief in the doctrines of morbid matter & evacuation.
The purges ~~it was~~ he supposed would interrupt
Nature in her efforts to discharge this morbid
matter when concocted from the body. There can
be no objection to purges about the crises of fever
when any of the circumstances formerly mentioned
indicate them. In bilious fevers

4

disposition to pass off by the bowels, they should be given so as to keep up a gentle Diarrhoea every day. —

The purges should be lenient, active or drastic according to the state of the bowels. Liquid purges generally wash the bowels most generally. Enameled Salts, & ~~small~~ dissolved, or infused in water are very useful for this purpose. Castor Oil is evacuates likewise copiously from the bowels. ^{Sulphur enters & acts powerfully on the lower bowels.} Calomel & Iod: or Rhub: are most proper in bilious fevers of all kinds.

✓ You will recollect the cases mentioned in our Therapeutics in which they are improper.

Glysters are very important Remedies in fevers of great morbid Action. They
+ not as full dose at once & daily?

it is of consequence to inspect, or inquire
into the nature of the stools which are dis-
-charged by purges. If they are of their natural
color & smell, - purges have given no relief.
Continue them in all such cases, until
they bring away with them black or green
stools of a peculiarly ^{or and of an acid or exoriation gra-} offensive smell, & such
= type. Stools come from the upper intestines, &
thus relieve all the contiguous parts,
whereas ~~fecal~~ ^{fecal} stools come only from the
lower bowels, and hence their ^{comparative ineffectuality} ~~ineffectual~~ in
depressing the fever.

5
remove those parts of the feces which are
often ^{so} fixed in the Rectum - Caecum, and
Colon as to be beyond the action of purges.
2 ~~They abstract~~ ^{prepare} that the feces mag-
nate in those bowels so as not to be removed
by purges is evident from liquid stools being
often discharged by purges without the
least fecal smell, just as faecal ~~stools~~
stools are often discharged in the bilious
yellow fever with ^{out} bile, and the other con-
-tents of the upper bowels.

2 They relieve the Liver - Kid-
-neys & Bladder from the pressure of the
feces on those parts.

3 They often remove, sickness, & Vomiting.

4 They excite a grateful action on the
bowels, which tends to lessen Disease in
other parts of the body.

✓ D. Sydenham describes a chronic fever
in which the system sinks under the op-
eration of purges, but was relieved by the
more gentle evacuations induced by Glysters.
There are cases in which life may be hover-
ed a few degrees above the living point.
Here the ^{sudden} reduction of the system below
that point may be followed by death, &
~~various fatal cases a purge has often brought~~
~~on fainting and~~ several instances of which
have occurred in my observation.
This is more danger from this ^{exhaustion} than from Vomits or even Hæ-

6 By Stimulating the Rectum they
derive morbid excitement from other
parts of the body. The good effects of a sti-
mulus on that part, may be derived from
the relief which the piles & fistula in ano
often give of other general diseases. I shall
hereafter mention a case of Vertigo, & pul-
monary Consumption cured by a fistula
in ano. The French are much of this
to be lamented that the prejudices we enter-
tain ag^t this remedy from our English
Physicians (who are opposed to it because it is
a popular remedy in France) prevent our
reaping all the advantages we might
derive from it. A Glyster Syringe should
be a part of the furniture of every house as there
are few diseases especially of Children, in
which they Glysters are not useful. 7 suppositories. These

5 They disturb the system much less than
purgers, and can be given & retained when
purgers are rejected by the stomach. ✓
~~See Sydenham in form of them on the day of a fever~~
Glysters Act by their quality, and
~~amount to a pint from 1/2 to 1/4 to a pint~~
Quantity in fever. ~~1/2~~ of warm water
with salt. envelopes oil or ~~Castor~~ is a com.
~~to use salt is a com. given~~ glyster for common fever. ~~1/2~~ of
water or more may be given with those
ingredients when we wish to accompany
the active ingredients with the stimulus
of distention. Castor oil and purging salts
add to their activity. They should be given
2 or 3 times a day. ✕

4 Sweating medicines. These are external
and internal. These are covering the
body with blankets. This mode of sweating
was used by Dr Sydenham when his
brethren compelled him to lay aside the

are useful in many cases especially in the
fevers of children. They may be made of Wax
hard Soap - or Alum.

✓ or ^{blanched} water, and applied to the feet - thighs & body
belong to this class of leeches. - of these ex-
ternal ~~leech~~ modes of sweating, the 1st, the 2^d,
the 6th, and the 8th only should be used. They
are all safe, - and they inconvenience the patient
least. The warm and Vapor bath cannot be
used without taking the patient out of bed,
and this, by its stimulus, counteracts the ex-
- ~~ternal~~ Determinations we wish to give ^{the} fluids
to the external parts of the body without in-
- creasing the Action of the Muscles and
Blood vessels.

Canst in the Cure of the Plague^{2^d}. Gently
moving a warming pan ~~over~~ the filled
with Coals over the body thus covered & has
been known instantly to bring on a
sweat. ^{3^{ly}} Dr Darwin recommends covering
the head, ~~and~~ as to oblige the patient
to inhale his own breath. It certainly
diffuses a sudden heat all over the body,
as Schoolboys know who get into a cold
bed at night. ^{4th} Hot Sweet Oil has lately
been used to induce sweats in ^{the Plague in} Egypt.
It succeeds only in the forming state of
that fever. ^{5th} The Warm Bath has been used
to excite sweats in fever - also ^{6th} hot application
of flannel, dipped in hot water impregnated
with stimulating herbs, Salt, or ashes.
^{7th} The Vapor Bath has been used for the
same purpose. ~~8th~~ Bottles filled with hot ✓

+ Dr Jackson recommends them ~~as~~ highly in
all cases in ~~wh~~ the secretions are performed
with difficulty. This is often the case in the
kidneys & liver. He says hot water - or an
alkaline salt taken before them - also the
medicines all under this operation more
certain.

They were suggested by his theory of
fever which placed ~~the~~ ^{its} proximate cause
of it in a process upon the extremities
which he supposed was to be removed by
of the capillary vessels. They should be
exciting the action of the stomach.
agreed with that theory. He lived by
it & did much good, but often harm.
Even admitting them to be useful, there
are ~~so~~ many Remedies so much more
so, and with all ^{so much} disagreement, that
they should never be resorted to. I know
of few more distressing symptoms than
a sick stomach for a few days. ~~So~~ why then
it is our duty at all times to relieve it -
but never - never to create - or increase it.

8
The internal Sweating Remedies are said
to be nauseating medicines such as small
Doses of Tartarized Antimony. Potimo-
... and Speciosa. I have given
them a place in my syllabus in Conformi-
ty to a plan. Dr Sellen's name is introdu-
ced here into practice.

2. Diabuting Drinks. These are useful in the form-
ing state of jaundice but improper before it
is formed. They dilute the bile, and
increase the bulk of the blood vessels, and
they should never be
prescribed in a large quantity that is
necessary to abate the violence of the disease
of great morbid action. For the first
is best effected by means of large quantities
of water, drinking 8 or 10, and washing

Dr Sellen's name is introduced

✓ or internal remedies, and never while the body is a slave - 1048

2 we cannot always limit them so as to make them accord with that degree of depletion which the system requires.

3 we cannot always restrain them to the point we wish.

4 They are generally offensive to the people, and require more attendance than the more agreeable remedies.

Dr Watson has happily said of them that they are "remedies of necessity, and to be resorted to only when no other is capable of producing a direct salutary effect."

There are, notwithstanding these objections to the use of sweating remedies, certain ^{there are} seasons in which they are highly proper. 1 When Nature shows a disposition to relieve or deplete herself by ~~these~~ "sweats". This is the case with the case I met formerly in a malignant fever. 2 In habits of intemperance which require to be proved them to be useful. I have seen an instance of benefit in the flux and bowels which yielded only to profuse sweats excited by external heat. 3 Every physician knows a cough is often relieved by a full sweat but no opium has been given in vain for that purpose.

I know how long to continue them, as they
do harm unless they complete the cure. - They

~~from 20 to 1500 grains of tobacco~~ call

should be permitted - at a certain state of
fever, & Cholic - but it Over promotes, no
more than a sediment in the Urine - one accidental
effect like blood in the evening or bed, in Urine.

V D Jackson has happily said of it that it is

a remedy of necessity and to be resorted to when

no other is known ^acapable of producing direct

- by salutary effects".

~~men add, friction have in two cases~~

~~from the small induced great weakness. Recd.~~

~~Set fast of castor oil in East Indies - men~~

~~who work in it have double wages from the~~

~~debility induced by its smell.~~

3 There are a great number of medicines commended for
expelling humors. They are all
I need not name them. ~~Opium~~ is

rendered more active by a combination
of Opium with them. Sydenham objects to them
We don't know when morbid humors are fit for expulsion.
a in the beginning are partial, and symptomatic. We don't
know the fit of sudorifics in fevers

recollect the case in which they were
forbidden, & in which they are indicated.

They are indicated in all fevers where na-
ture shows a disposition to throw off
a humor by the pores, but even in these
cases they are ^{to be} aided by ^{other &} previous deple-
ting remedies in fevers of great morbid excitement.

5 Medicinal Salaries have lately been
much used in fevers of great morbid
action. Mercury is chiefly used for this
purpose. I formerly mentioned the improp-
riety of using it, & ^{bleeding,} ^{Quercetia} ^{Amits}
accelerate ~~its~~ its action, But they do

V There is a certain grade or point of
fever in which they are most proper
- that is when the pulse is descending to
Typhoid, or typhoid states. Before that
point - they stimulate too much, & often
become painful - and even gangrenous
sores - below it - they do no service, for
the system is below this stimulus. To
this remark the fevers of 1803 & 1805 in
Philadelphia furnished exceptions. Blisters applied
before the system descended to the titivating
point ~~did~~ did service by saving the
brain & stomach. It I called it a
salvation by the wrists. ~~Dr Desgenettes~~

It is a good sign when they lessen the
frequency of the pulse. also when they
produce strangury. -- Dr Desgenettes
says he found them highly useful
in the Egyptian plague. They performed

1500 grains have been found insufficient for that
not ensure it. It seldom salivates more than
suppose in the West Indies. In fevers which even then
in one out of four ^{chronic} cases. How improper
course in 3 or 5 days, it seldom has time to reach the mouth.
there to rely upon it exclusively in the

Cure of malignant fevers where the pulse
will bear other depleting remedies! Where
they are ^{not} forbidden, it should be our chief
Anachor, and happily in these cases it
more frequently & suddenly attacks the
mouth, from the feeble action of the

blood vessels offering no resistance to its immediate
rapage to that part of the body. Dr Jackson says
to salivate with a dry or tepid blister when
applied by the force of an ^{inflammatory} inflammation
of frictions in fevers of great morbid
action it always does harm. Recollect the cases
in which it was forbidden in our therapeutics.
[Blisters deplete in but a small quantity of
course they are proper as evacuations only
when they are applied to the seat, or near to
the seat of a disease. V

wonders he says when applied on the 2nd
3rd & 4th day, by preventing, or removing
lithargies & metastases to the brain ^{with the}
which ^{two} thirds of the sick are attacked on
the first day". ~~benefits~~

~~Thus~~ Another
V ~~Advantage~~ ^{was} derived from
this practice besides exposing the body to
the action of the cool or cold air, & that
is - the circulation of the blood towards
the head was retarded, and head ache &
Cephalic congestions and Effusions - thus
prevented, or cured. Dr Wallis says in a
note in his edition of Sydenham that he
had a friend who after drinking, became
drowsy if he laid down. but the wine
had no effect upon him in a sitting posture for =

We come next to the Remedies which
Abstract Principles. These are

1 Cold - in the form of Air - Water, &c.

The Air of a sick room should be regulated
by the heat of the body and state of the pulse.

- ~~A~~ person to whom 62° are agreeable
in health, in a fever in which ^{the heat of} the body
is raised to 102° , ~~which~~ will be in in
his natural temperature at 22° , - of course
it will be necessary when practicable to reduce

the heat of a sick room in such cases
by Cold Air & this Air should be applied
^{though by no means so low as 22°}

equally to every part of the body. It was
to effect this, Dr Sydenham so often directs

his patients to be ^{taken} ~~removed~~ out of bed, and
to sit up as much as possible. In

cases ^{position or sitting up} which forbid this, which many

= placing patients ^{in view of its idiosyncrasy} before a fire, take care to protect
their feet from the cold air that creeps under
the door, by ~~placing~~ ^{placing} them upon a bench or stool
& rising out of bed, & much more walking
& riding. The greater mortality of patients in
the city yellow fever hospital, than in private
houses was owing in part to their lying over
stimulated in walking or riding to it. They
often came in without pulses & some died a few
hours afterwards.

† It abstracts more heat ^{from the body} than cold air from its
greater capacity of for caloric; it ~~proves the thermal~~ exerts
some pressure upon the skin, and it can be applied
~~without~~ to the body without acting upon the lungs.

† Treatise upon this remedy, tells us
he had used it with the same success in

the Scarlet fever, that he had in cases of
yellow fever. ^{The Dr says the heat of the} ~~I have once used it in this state~~
body in case of this fever was 115°.
~~of fever and with evident advantage.~~

W go to No 1 on Cold Water

do, the Cool air may be applied ^{to} ~~by~~ the body
by exposing the patients body to it, Uncovered
in his bed. I say many fevers forbid even

Cold water has many Advantages over cool
or cold air. It can be procured at all seasons,
and it is more durable in its effects than

Air. ⁺ Many late Accounts of Travellers into
^{Africa & Asia}
~~the Eastern countries~~ show that Cold water
is chiefly relied upon for the Cure of
fevers ~~in~~ by the Natives of those Countries.

It appears to have been a very ancient
remedy. Mohammed in his last illness, ^{(which was a fever with}
^{"yellow moidens")} his
Biographer Gagnier says, called to his wives
to pour cold water upon him. He was re-
freshed by it, but afterwards died. Bruce

speaks says the Natives of Mapual cure
their bilious fevers by lying in beds over

which from time to time in cold water
~~Dr. Ferrius in the last edition of his method~~

V ~~except~~ except such exercises are used
 expend excitability as well
 with it as reduce excitement. We read of
 a man being cured, who swam across the
 Thames in the delirium of the plague ^{of 1665}. Dr
 Miller mentions a similar case of a man
 being cured of a fever by jumping ~~over~~ into the
 sea from on board the King Castle Indiaman.
~~Nature's explanation of~~
 + ~~cold water~~ is improper 1 ~~in the~~ early
 stage of fever before the reduction of morbid
 excitement - ^{the} ~~for~~ the skin is then shd.
 be first rendered insensible of its action by
 accumulating excitabⁿ on ~~the~~ its surface.
 2. and Emetics are best for this purpose. 2
 It is improper ~~when~~ the body is covered
 with sweat. 3 In fever with great morbid
 congestions in ^{the} head - liver & lungs. It
 increases them - hence ^{it} less proper in some ^{cases}
 of our Antennal fever than in typhoid ^{of 9. B. & C.} fever.
 - It is hostile to the ^{when the heat is intense.}

3 The Stimulus of Sound & light should be carefully abstracted in all cases of great excited excitement. no persons should be admitted into ^{the} room in which such patients are confined, & even conversation with the physician ^{himself} should be sparing. Light should be excluded. It ^{is} especially ^{is} a hurtful stimulus where there is a tendency to delirium. Dr. Haller found the pulse reduced by excluding the light from a room & rises in a minute in a person in health.

4 The invigorating powers should be abstracted by and the mind kept in a state rather depressed by moderate fear, than undue confidence in a recovery. The late Dr. Rushford ^{of Wm?} informed me that he once saw a soldier who had been taken up after ~~his~~ ^{surviving} a most violent attack of the small pox during the whole course of which he believed he was

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2